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ARMY review completed

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INFORMATION REPORT		This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. 25X1	
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION			
<p>[This report is the result of a joint collection effort of the Air Force, the Army and CIA, and is disseminated in accordance with the provisions of NSCID #7.]</p>			
<p>2. These air raid shelters were built according to standard specifications which were contained in plans given out by the City Planning Office. These plans had the word "Secret" stamped on them, and on the first page of each plan was the abbreviation "RH". "RH" is the abbreviation for "Robano es Hidrogen Mentas" and means "Explosive and Hydrogen Safe." Each plan also had a serial number [redacted] Note: When questioned as to the nature of the serial number, source gave this example: "6008 IRKA ST 8", however, he did not know what it signified. The Company's Party Office, in which the Party Secretary, the Personnel Supervisor, and the Chief of Engineering worked, exercised security control over these plans by issuing them daily and by keeping a log book for their sign out. The plans were signed for by serial number and they had to be turned in at the end of each day.</p>			
<p>3. My company, the Building Industry Enterprise, had three construction teams or construction groups which worked building these air raid shelters. The teams varied in size from about 80 to 140 men and included carpenters, plumbers, painters, reinforced concrete builders, electricians, locksmiths, and similar skilled craftsmen.</p>			
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4. The Ministry of Construction was directly responsible for the construction of these air raid shelters, with the Ministry of Defense playing a supervisory role. When a shelter was completed, it was inspected by Hungarian Army officers before being finally accepted for the Ministry of Defense. As I remember, there were usually three inspecting officers: a First Lieutenant, a Captain, and a Major. They wore a blue insignia of branch, which was a darker shade of blue than that normally worn by AVO (AVH) officers, and they were called "RH" officers. They were very strict in their inspections, checking everything according to the standard specifications. If something were off even one or two centimeters, it had to be redone or corrected.
5. Efforts were made to keep the construction of these air raid shelters secret. If a shelter were to be built in the basement of a particular building, the people that might be living in the basement were moved out and given the excuse that they were being moved to better rooms. Once construction had begun, no one was permitted to enter the construction area without proper authority. Debris and trash from the construction was kept cleaned up both inside and outside the building so that the public would not know what was going on. In spite of these precautions, the public knew what was being done because the information was passed by word of mouth and people would see materials, equipment, and other supplies being taken into the building as well as the coming and going of the workmen.
6. When we had completed the construction work on a shelter, another company was responsible for equipping the inside of the bunker. This other company put in such things as three-tiered iron bunks, food supplies, picks, sand, shovels, fire extinguishers and other types of emergency supplies. The shelter was completely equipped before the Ministry of Defense took it over. After a shelter had been finally approved, its entrance and emergency exits were securely locked and the military authorities assumed control of it. I do not know what they did with the shelter after this; however, I assume that the shelter was maintained on a standby basis in the event of war.
7. The following information is a description of the type of air raid shelter like we built in Budapest. 25X1
25X1
 - a. The shelter has two large rooms which will accommodate approximately 75 people. The shelter also had two air locks, two latrines, and a shower room. The rooms for latrines are about two meters long and 1.8 meters wide, and there is only one toilet in each room. The shower room is approximately four meters long and 1.8 meters wide, and has only one shower. The thickness of the inner walls of both the shower and the latrine rooms varies; some are 12 centimeters thick and others are 25 centimeters thick. The inner walls of the shelter rooms themselves, however, have a thickness of 60 centimeters. All of the rooms have doors which permit any one room to be closed off from the other rooms.
 - b. The entrance to the shelter has two gas-proof doors which are mounted inside steel frames which are fitted to the wall space. These doors are each eight centimeters thick, are made of heavy iron, and are attached to the steel frames by means of two double metal hinges. The metal hinges are welded to the door and its appropriate frame. The hinges are rectangular shaped and are approximately 13 centimeters long, five centimeters wide, and one with a half to two centimeters thick. Each door has two steel clamps, one near the top and one near the bottom of the door, which permit it to be securely fastened from the inside. Asbestos and rubber linings molded to the steel frames ensure an airtight gas-proof fit when the doors are closed.

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- c. The shelter also has two emergency exits, one for each shelter room. These emergency exits also have double gas-proof doors similar to those of the entrance to the shelter. On the wall near each of the inside doors of these exits a red arrow is painted pointing toward the exit, and the inside door itself has a red arrow painted on it. I understand that if a need should arise requiring the use of the shelter, then red arrows would also be painted on the outside of the shelter pointing toward the emergency exits. In proximity to each of the emergency exits, ventilators are located for the purpose of ventilating the shelter rooms.
- d. The walls and ceilings of the shelter are made of reinforced concrete. Two coats of a waterproof substance called "Tricasar" which has been mixed with ordinary whitewash are applied to the walls and ceiling. Nothing is applied to the floor of the shelter which is concrete and finished off smooth. The floor is about 15 centimeters thick.
- e. Electricity for lights and other electrical power needs in the shelter comes from the power lines of the building in which the shelter is constructed, so in most cases the source of electrical power would be the regular electrical power system of Budapest. Water and sewage facilities in the shelter are connected with the regular water and sewage systems of Budapest.

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8.

[On file

is a sketch of the air raid shelter CONFIDENTIAL.]

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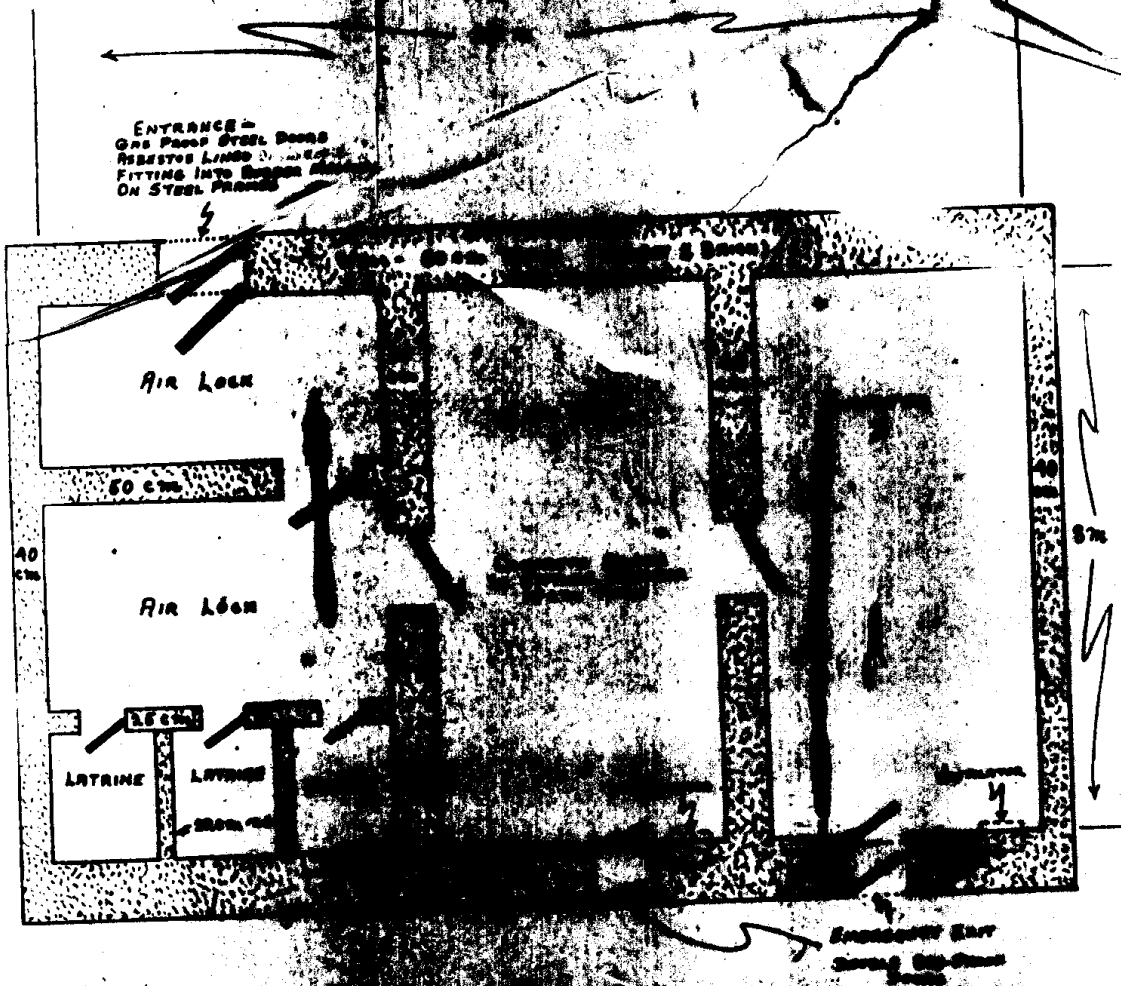
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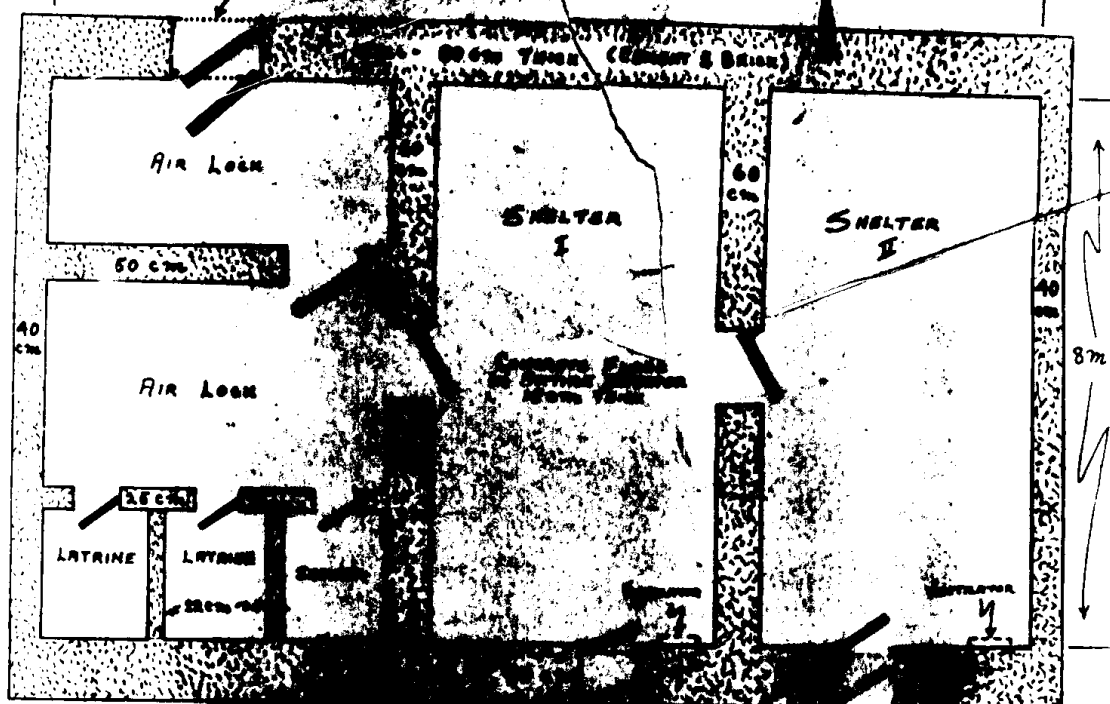
Confidential



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Confidential

ENTRANCE -
GAS PRESS STEEL
ASBESTOS LAMINATE
FITTING INTO
ON STEEL



EMERGENCY KIT
DOUBLE GUN-POWDER
BAGS

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